

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. VI. NO. 26.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 286.

Business Directory.
NEWMARKET
Stove, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japan Warehouse.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Hodge & Son, the undersigned respectfully intimates to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,
And having lately purchased three commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Egan Davis, our Shop has been removed there, where will be found, constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES.
On the newest designs and latest patterns: Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware; Cast Iron Pumps, and Lead Piping.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Pipes, Sheet-iron, Furs of every description, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. HODGE.
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. 47-47

F. W. BATHRIK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Bradie, Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 47-31

T. BORTFORD,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door South of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly Attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-71

J. SEXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.

WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 47-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 47-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, MAIN STREET Newmarket. All Orders executed with Dispatch. Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. 47-551

New Waggon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP.
In his new premises, Spence Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT MURRAY,
Newmarket, May 23, 1856. 47-17

THOMAS NIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the Townships of Whitelure, King and East Gwillimbury.

GOODS of all description sold on Commission, at and about the Market, on the Suburban, on the First Monday of every Month.

Auction Sales attended to in the above Townships.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 19, 1857. 47-3

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET.

Office—Water Street, fork of Main Street, Feb. 20, 1857. 47-3

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS, NEWMARKET.

CAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers, for the liberal support and patronage, since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of CABINET WORK, punctually attended to.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A good variety of Lutes, Pipes, and Hand-organ for sale.

Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856. 47-501

Franklin House,
CORNER OF Seneca & Elgin Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

Just Printed,
A Bill for Sale at this Office, BRASS MARSHES of all descriptions, adapted to the use of Militia and Artillery. Price 10 per dozen, or 60 per 100.

Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

Business Directory.
CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA. 47-16

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
SHARON. 47-16

A. SHULTZEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. 47-36

B. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c. Office in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto. 47-10

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23-17

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured Newmarket, 1855. 47-1

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 47-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.

Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 47-15

Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance Business.

Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Chief Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.

Toronto Branch—Toronto Street.

J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1855. 47-33

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1851. 47-1

Eagle Hotel,
NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION.
KEPT BY **NICHOLAS HAWES.** This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.

Newmarket, Aug. 14th 1856. 47-24

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 47-17

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, & CO.,
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street.

Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 47-36

J. EDWARDS,
Stationer, & Blank Book Manufacturer.
Dealer in School Books, English and American.

PAPER HANGINGS,
School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c. No. 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

NOTICE!
THE subscriber begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Sharon and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

TAILORING TRADE,
Neatly opposite Don's Dry Goods Store, where he will be pleased to wait on those desiring service in any of the branches of his business.

G. P. SMITH.
Sharon, Sept. 21, 1856. 47-34

Ryan & Hallen,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.

ROADS, Bridges and other Works surveyed and superintended.

Plans and Town-plots surveyed, inspected and reported upon.

Drawings, Diagrams, Estimates, and other professional papers prepared.

Real property bought and sold on Commission, and otherwise.

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c., Sharon, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 23, 1856. 47-51

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Brownville, April, 1857. 47-14

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons. Dealers in Lime, &c., &c. Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 47-14

DR. E. VERNON,
—AURORA—
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. G. K. Aurore, March 11, 1857. 47-6

MILLINERY.
THE Show Room of Miss E. Maguire will be opened on Saturday, May 2nd. Every variety of European and American fashion of Bonnets, Mantillas, Head-dresses, &c., &c. for Spring and Summer wear.

Newmarket, April 23, 1857. 47-12

GENTLEMEN.
If you want a well-made and good-fitting Garment, call at

BOGART'S
Tailoring Establishment.
Newmarket, April 15, 1857.

Ready Made Clothing!
THE undersigned keeps on hand a large quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING—for sale cheap.

MORRIS ZELLER.
Newmarket, April 6, 1857. 47-10

M. W. BOGART'S
Millinery Show Rooms,
Is now Opened for the Season, where will be found a large assortment of

Dunstable, Rice Straw, Tuscan & Fancy Bonnets, Hats, &c. And all kinds of Millinery suitable for the season. All of which will be disposed at a small advance.

Newmarket, April 30, 1857. 47-13

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET.
HAVING recently located in this place, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES, as

BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS, Rough and Ready, Phaetons, Prince Alberts, Trotting Buggies, &c.

Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.

SHOP, ON MAIN STREET,
Three doors South of the New Era Printing Office. Newmarket, April 15, 1857. 47-11

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!
THE undersigned respectfully announces to his customers and the public, that he has lately made large additions to his Warehouses, by adding

Fancy, Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs.

Which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms. House furnishers will find it to their advantage to give him a call before selecting elsewhere.

S. ROADHOUSE.
Newmarket, April 24, 1857. 47-12

DENTISTRY
DR. R. MOORE,
SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs all parties who may desire to avail themselves of his services, that he will be at

HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET,
The last Saturday in each Month, and remain till the following Monday morning.

For Extracting Teeth, in 31: for Filling teeth with silver or cement, in 3d; and with gold, 2d. 5d. Strike while the iron is hot.

All operations in Mechanical Dentistry War-anted—and as cheap as the cheapest. 47-501

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, BOOTS & SHOES.

Ready-Made Clothing, China, Glass and Earthenware.

The Highest price paid for Farm Produce. Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c. 7m17

Jas. McCulloch & Henry Croxon,
HOLLAND LANDING,
LICENSED Auctioneers for the Counties of York, Ontario and Simcoe. All Orders punctually attended.

Armstrong House,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!
And nearest House to the Steamboat Landing, COLLINGWOOD.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. 47-22

Portry.
The Last Good Night.
Close her eyelids—press them gently
O'er the dead and leaden eyes
For the soul that made them lovely
Hath returned into the ether's sky
Wipe the dew-drops from her forehead
Sever one dear golden tress
Fold her tiny hands all meekly
Smooth the little snowy dress
Settle down the hair-pollutions
Gentle frowns, so pure and white—
Lay the bud upon her bosom
There—now softly say, Good Night.

Though our tears flow fast and fast
Yet we would not call her back;
We are glad her feet no longer
Tread life's rough and thorny track;
Tread life's rough and thorny track;
We are glad her feet no longer
Tread life's rough and thorny track;
We are glad her feet no longer
Tread life's rough and thorny track;

When the morrow's sun is shining,
They will take this cherished form,
And consign it to the worm;
Well—what matter? 'Tis only
The clay dress our darling wore;
God hath need of this no more;
Fold her hands, and o'er her pillow
Scatter flowers all pure and white,
Kiss that marble brow and whisper,
Once again, a last Good Night.

Literature.
A Hole in the Carpet.
A DOMESTIC SKETCH.

"I think this is the result of a burn," said Mrs. Wilson, pointing to an injury lately discovered in a new carpet. "It seems to me as if some careless servant had let fall a red hot poker upon it."

"O dear, no, it is not a bit like a burn; it is a cut, most assuredly," said Mr. Wilson, stooping down to re-examine it.

"A cut," repeated the lady, with some energy and surprise.

"A cut, my dear!" reiterated the husband. "It has been done with a knife, and, most likely, while splitting wood or perhaps cutting sand paper, for polishing the bars of the grate."

Mrs. W. "My dear, the edges of the hole do not meet, as they would do, if it were a cut. There is a space where the piece has been burned out. Look again, and you will see what I mean."

Mr. W. "So far from it the edges have been travelled out by the action of the broom in sweeping, and they positively wrap over. If you give yourself the trouble to look carefully, you will find what I say is true."

Mrs. W. "As to trouble, Mr. Wilson, I am not generally sparing of my trouble; and as to carefulness, I only wish everybody in this house was equally careful. But you are always saying these unkind things. Unpleasant! a cut indeed! Why, I can almost smell the smoking now."

Mr. W. "That is quite impossible."

Mrs. W. "I suppose you will charge me with falsehood next. Do you mean to say that I tell you an untruth?"

Mr. W. "I mean to say that it is a cut, and nothing but a cut. It is utterly impossible that that kind of a hole should be the result from a burn. Ah! you may look as angry as you please. I can say again it is a cut."

Mrs. W. "Angry did you say, Mr. Wilson? I really wish we could see ourselves. You are extremely ready to charge me with being angry. Now, the truth is, I do not care that (tenuously dabbling a plume about the fire) whether it is a cut or a burn; but I do care to be spoken to in this shameful manner. Angry, indeed, it was not always—no, never—used to bring such charges against me."

Mr. W. "Well, you are not angry now, I suppose? Why, your eyes flash fire and your face is red with rage."

Mrs. W. "Not quite so red as yours, sir, nor from the same cause. I think you have no stones to throw about red faces. A man that can drink a bottle of port at a sitting—let us say with very little help—may well have a red face, and a hot temper too, for that matter, as I know pretty well to my cost."

Mr. W. "You know to your cost! What do you mean, madam?"

Mrs. W. "O, nothing sir—nothing at all—I mean nothing, and I care for nothing."

Mr. W. "Then be silent."

Mrs. W. "I shall not; I shall say just what I please, and as long as I please."

Mr. W. "Then quit your presence, madam, and talk to yourself, for I will not put up with your insolence; and I wonder how you dare not do so."

Mrs. W. "Dare! Mr. Wilson, did you say dare? I pay, then, in answer, that I wonder, when you take certain circumstances into consideration, I do, really, I say, wonder at you. Recollect, sir, my position; you forget yourself."

Mr. W. "I do not know what you mean."

Mrs. W. "Ay, no, it is all very well to pretend you don't know what I mean. Whose money was it that enabled you, when you were in the habit of being in company with the parties have been certain at their nuptials they were marrying each an equal and have subsequently joined, with equal certainty, that they were mistakenly joined instead of an angel, each had been joined to a fable—pieces of humanity, not deficient in all the qualities of the human race, but possessing others to which they can lay no claim. What are they to do? By all means let them do as the Bible bids them do. Let all bitterness, wrath, and anger

and clamor, and evil-speaking, be put away from you, with all malice, and be ye kind to one another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God; for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. Let them bear and forbear, let them wait, let them suffer, with lenity, and avoid all provocations to anger. Let them learn to be as occasion serves, blind, deaf, and dumb—especially dumb. Not silently dumb, but serenely dumb. Not silent from moodiness and passion, but silent from reason and affection, looking out the while, like a martyr in a dark night, for the first streak of the dawn, and hailing it with a grateful welcome. Let them beware how they manage the trivial matters of life, for human happiness depends much on trifles, and it is the little foxes that spoil the vines.

Mr. W. "Do so, do so, I advise you; better get about it directly."

Mrs. W. "You think I dare not, but I will show you that I have a spirit. I will go where you shall never discover my abode, and then, perhaps, you may wish that you had behaved differently, or perhaps you will be ten thousand times happier without me."

Mr. W. "You choose to say so, you know, not I."

Mrs. W. "Yes and I repeat it—I dare affirm that you would rejoice to be rid of me; and if once I did separate from you, I would never turn to you again; I would die alone, (sobbing hysterically) and never plague you with my hateful presence—no, not if you were to go on your knees, and beg of me to do so; I would spurn you. (Snuffing her action to the words.)"

Mr. W. "You would have no occasion to apprehend me going on my knees I assure you; I should view your conduct then, as I view it now, with calm contempt."

Mrs. W. "A very calm state, indeed, you are in just now."

The father of Mrs. Wilson, a wise and venerable man, had recently entered the garden near the open window of the room where this dispute took place, and having caught some of the speeches of both wife and husband, the reasonable conclusion he instantly formed was that some dire catastrophe had happened: that one or the other had committed some disgraceful fault, or, at least had given some serious ground of suspicion. The worthy man's courage began to give way, when he considered how thoughtless an office it generally is to interfere with man and wife, but they were his children, and he ventured in pale with apprehension.

Mrs. Wilson was sitting at the extreme end of the room, her chair pushed close against the wall, where it had arrived by successive jerks backward at every ebullition of passion, whilst Mr. Wilson was cutting his nails to the quick, seated at the utmost opposite side of the apartment, each casting at each other an occasional glance of vengeance or contempt.

"My dear daughter," the old gentleman began, with an air of deep concern, "what has happened?"

"Ask him," said Mrs. W., pointing to her husband with spiteful looks.

The old gentleman turned to Mr. W. "Your daughter threatens to leave me, sir," was the reply.

"But what for?" demanded the father, "where lies the offence?"

Each now began simultaneously to repeat the aggravated expressions which had been used on both sides. "He said so and so," "She said so and so."

"Stay, my children," said the father, "set aside all that he elicited in anger during your quarrel—I do not want to hear that—and allow me to ask you again what is the offence, and which of you is the aggressor?"

Both were silent.

"This is strange said the father; surely you can tell me how this disgraceful scene commenced. There must have been some great fault committed."

Silence still prevailed. The simple process of common sense, which the old gentleman had set to work, carried the young couple back to the origin of their quarrel. Nothing could appear more ridiculously absurd than the reply which was at last elicited: "We quarrelled about a hole in the carpet."

"What a!" said the old gentleman, lifting his hands, shrugging his shoulders, as with staring eyes he looked agast, and turned on his heels. "What a pair of simpletons," said he, "I am ashamed of you both; go to school and learn to put off childish things. Truly, as said the wisest of men, 'The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore, leave off contention before it be meddled with.'"

We are glad to add that Mr. and Mrs. W. did take the old gentleman's advice, and heartily admired were they when they came to calm reflection, that they had allowed so small a matter to kindle a large fire. As, unhappily, their case is not a singular one in the world, we will permit us to conclude with a few words from Mr. Boardman's "Bible in the family." The author says:

"While marriage is a blessed institution, it is a crucible to character. The great transactions of life are much less trying to temper than the secluded intimacy, constant fellowship of the family. If there is any baseness in man's or woman's disposition, this will bring it out. It has long been proverbially true, that a person's character, you must live with him; and the reason is partly because home is the only place where we are quite free from restraint, and act out our real feelings, and partly because we encounter more petty annoyances and perplexities than elsewhere. It should not be so, but the illusion with parties but out wedded life is too commonly dispelled, and that of an early day. Abraham and Sarah entertained three strangers, and were amazed, when the visit was concluded, to find that their guests were angels. The reverse of this has sometimes happened in conjugal life. The parties have been certain at their nuptials they were marrying each an equal and have subsequently joined, with equal certainty, that they were mistakenly joined instead of an angel, each had been joined to a fable—pieces of humanity, not deficient in all the qualities of the human race, but possessing others to which they can lay no claim. What are they to do? By all means let them do as the Bible bids them do. Let all bitterness, wrath, and anger

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New Advertisements.

Information Wanted—Wm. Roe.
Caid—Dr. Hackett.
Information Wanted—H. Duffy.
Cabinet Shop for Sale—Samuel Hall.
Notice—Charlotte Regg.
County Grammar School—S. A. Marling.

Money Received.

On the New Era, during the week ending July 30th, 1857.
Thomas Irwin \$3, D. Laidlaw, Esq. \$1.50;
J. Arnold \$2.50, Thomas Armstrong \$1.10;
W. R. Co. \$3, Miss Smyth \$2, R. H. E. for extra Nos. \$1.

Agents for the "New Era."

AGORA.—Messrs. Ashton & Macmillan.
KENTLEY.—Mr. S. J. Pearson.
LUTHER.—Mr. S. J. Pearson.
BROOKVILLE.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BONDER.—Mr. John Boly.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday July 31, 1857.

General Summary.

✶ Elder Samuel Hayward, of the United States, will preach in the Christian Church, Newmarket, on Saturday the 8th proximo, at 2 p.m. and on Sunday the 9th at half-past 10 a.m.

✶ Wheat harvest will commence during the coming week, in this section of country. The midge is doing more or less damage; but on the whole, we are led to believe it will be less destructive than last year.

✶ We are requested to announce that a Meeting of the Gravel Road Joint Stock Company Committee, will be held at the Railroad Hotel, Newmarket, on Tuesday, the 4th of August next, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. A general attendance is particularly requested.

✶ Some evil disposed person or persons have been prowling about our streets during the past week, and have made two or three unsuccessful attempts to gain admission into private houses. We speak of the matter to put people on their guard.

✶ We are pleased to learn that Mr. John Gordon's Steam Saw Mill recently erected on the 6th line, is now in successful operation. The Machinery was constructed at the Foundry of Messrs. Sykes' of this place, and the wood-work by the Messrs. Elvidges.

✶ We regret to learn that the member for North York and Warden of the United Counties of York and Peel, is lying dangerously ill—resulting from over-exertion in assisting in the removal of one of his buildings some ten days ago, since which time he has been confined to his bed.

✶ PANORAMA OF MONT BLANC.—An entertainment was furnished the people of Newmarket on Wednesday evening last, superior to the generality of entertainments in the Court House, being Mr. J. D. Aboumet's Panorama in view of the ascent of Mont Blanc and scenery in Switzerland. The delineations were very well received, and the audience retired highly delighted with the entertainment.

✶ A communication has been received from Mr. Eli Richland relative to the article we published last week about the Newland charity. He denies having picked up the teeth of Cuyler and exhibiting them; and also denies having left the neighborhood. He further adds that he is prepared to prove that an assault was made upon him before any action was taken on his part; and winds up by warning the young men of the locality against any future interruption. The letter is written in such bad taste that we could not think of giving it publicity in its present shape. That the matter was a serious affair is not denied.

Town Line—Proposed Opening to the West.

We request the attention of our readers, whether inhabitants of Newmarket or farmers in the vicinity, to the following considerations in regard to the opening of the Town Line West from this locality to Brownsville. This is a subject which, if they regard their own interests, they should at once attend to.

Owing to the present tightness of the money market it is not at all likely that action will be taken by the Joint Stock Company formed for the grading and graveling this useful road, before the expiration of two or three years.—We are far from wishing to disparage the efforts of that Company; our interests are theirs, and any improvements we should recommend and endeavor to have carried out, would only be so much done towards the final completion of the line, and which, the Company would not have to do over again. But what we wish to urge forward now is, the necessity for doing something to render this road passable at once—a step which, if even impracticable during the summer becomes correspondingly easy of accomplishment in winter. When we consider the immense extent of beautiful, rich and luxuriant country, which the west branch of the Holland River cuts off from communication with Newmarket—when we see the large amount of business actually passing by our doors to other localities but a trifling distance to the North and South of us, without place our advantages as market or as a trading place we cannot but be fully alive to the necessity which calls upon us to maintain our character for enterprise, by undertaking, at a very slight expense and little or no trouble, to draw that current of business into its legitimate channel. Let us make the experiment—let us be liberal in our subscriptions, and go to work at once and prepare a winter road along this line.

This task can be accomplished as follows: it is well known that the West Branch of the Holland River and the Marsh formed by it along its banks, the through travel upon this line which has with justice been called the longest road in a continued direct line in the Province—extending as it does through Albion, Caledon, Garafraxa and Peel in the West, and Scott, Uxbridge and Reach, in the East. During the winter the swamp and river are frozen hard and a splendid natural winter bridge and road formed; but to get to this swamp, upon either side, there is a small extent of clearing and grading to be done, which, accomplished, the road can be travelled during the coming winter with any amount of produce. The difference in business will soon become apparent, and we venture to affirm that the increase which will be created by the

opening of this road for one season alone, will be such as amply to compensate us for our trouble, and give us every encouragement to hasten the gravel road to a final completion.

We understand that gentlemen will make it their business to call upon those interested, both in town and country, during the coming week to solicit their subscriptions towards clearing the wood and grading the road so as to make it passable to the swamp on either side. When this is done we have only to wait for the advent of winter, and as soon as the first hard frost and deep snow have come, we shall see the stream of business set in.—Already, in Scott and Uxbridge to the East they have set us the example, by commencing the clearing and opening the Eastern part of this very road for our benefit as well as their own; let us not be behind hand—and let not those who envy our progression in many things, have this bone to fling in our teeth, that we could not raise a few pounds to cut down a few trees and grade a mile or two of road—that we had not a man among us equal to such a comparatively insignificant enterprise. Perhaps it would be as well, either before or after the necessary amount is raised for the completion of the work, to call a meeting, for the purpose of appointing suitable gentlemen to superintend the expenditure. This would furnish a guarantee to subscribers, and make some one responsible for the proper performance of the work.

Newmarket District School.

The semi annual examination of the above school took place on Wednesday last, the 29th inst. The forenoon was occupied chiefly in the examination of the younger portion of the School, and the afternoon the more advanced. We were unable to attend during the fore part of the exercises, and therefore cannot speak of the progress made by the younger classes; but in the afternoon we listened to the more advanced pupils in English Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, Geography, and spelling. Some of the scholars, we observed, had made a marked improvement, while others apparently had not made much progress. The class in mental Arithmetic gave evidence of considerable drilling, and answered the questions with remarkable readiness and accuracy. The class in Grammar did not exhibit much progress.—True, there were a few apt scholars who seemed thoroughly to understand the relation of words to each other; but the majority appeared to answer too much at random; which to visitors would look like guessing. In spelling what might be termed the second and third classes gave evidence of greater improvement than the first class; for where the latter would spell correctly a hard word, the most common place word would put down several. The order in the School was not so well observed as on previous occasions; but Miss Waite the assistant teacher explained, that a large proportion of the children were small, and if they were severe, parents complained; besides, remarked Mr. Moulton, the teacher, the children have been very irregular in their attendance, and they had ten more present on this occasion than had attended for upwards of two weeks. During the past six months there had been 170 different scholars in attendance; but the average had only been about 72.—This led to considerable fluctuation; and it was difficult to bring on the children in their several classes. As usual we have to regret so few parents take an interest in the school—the number of visitors not exceeding a beggar's dozen. On the whole, we were not as well pleased as on former occasions.

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Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

The York Ridings' Gazette Again, and other Matters.

"Still there are follies en' for me to chase,
And I'd least amusement in the race;
Laugh when I laugh, I weep no other game,
The cry is up, and Scribbles is my name."

Sir—When the Prospectus of the "Gazette" made its debut in May last, the denizens of the County of York were led to expect something that would "mark progress with mind." Up to the present time, I have indulged in the hope of seeing its promises redeemed, but alas how frail are all human calculations—I feel as though I were doomed to disappointment,—if it was not somebody else, it was Moore who said—

"Oh! ever thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hope decay;
I've loved a dream, I've loved a dream,
But 'twas the first to fade away."

"I never nursed a dearer gale,
In glad eye with its soft breeze,
Laugh when I laugh, I weep no other game,
The cry is up, and Scribbles is my name."

Number seven of the "Gazette" has come to hand.—It is as tame as its most inveterate opponents could desire; it carefully avoids expressing an opinion upon my last—nothing on "Representation by Population,"—nothing upon the "School Question"—two planks upon which he promised to set out to sea—but he has never once heard of them since he weighed anchor—where are they?—echo answers, "where?" As I take an interest in the welfare of Richmond Hill, and feel desirous of assisting in its material progress, I confess I was delighted to hear that it was the intention of some of our enterprising citizens to form a printing company and forthwith issue a paper on Conservative principles—and although I do not endorse the Tory ticket, I considered it would be unneighborly not to subscribe to the "Gazette"—I forthwith made arrangement with a courier of mine by which means I got the paper regularly; I did not relish the idea of having it known that I subscribed in my own proper name, and as it could not be of any good use to the proprietors of the "Gazette" to know who I am, I have chosen to be a subscriber sub-rosa, as my very excellent and distinguished friend, Sergeant Blazes, would say.—Up to the time I put this, I acknowledged, it does not reflect much credit upon its contributors; being void of the talent and energy which the public anticipated.—It figures more like a toy in the hands of one or two puerile Scribbles, whose name appears to be the annoyance of their neighbors.

The only notice I can condescend to take of the "Gazette" is, correspondents "Albion," is that it brings vivacity to my recollection that

of the "riper and the fitter," which I remember reading in my boyish days,—and which, in this case, is forcibly exemplified. Two "glorious, pious, and immortal memory" was commemorated in a most christian manner here on Sunday the 12th inst. The brethren of Loyal Orange Lodge No 778, assembled at Brother Wiseman's Tavern in the morning, and walked in procession to church,—on the Monday following, the members, accompanied by their venerable and heroic Master, Colonel Bridgeford, joined in the festivities at Stouffville.—I did not notice anything occur that even the fastidious "Pax" could have found fault with;—it is rumored, however, that, after I left, a few convivial tools got together and became "glorious" indeed.

I am, dear Sir,
AJAX.
Richmond Hill, July 29th 1857.

Drowned.

DEAR SIR—A pallid gloominess has been thrown over our Village from a fatal occurrence which happened last evening. Wm. John Leany, son of Mr. Wm. Leany, Merchant of this place, after leaving school went in company with some other small boys to the Mill pond for the purpose of bathing. He sank in deep water. The alarm of children brought expert swimmers, who soon succeeded in fetching him from the watery grave. Drs. Lloyd and Bascum were soon on the ground and done all that art could suggest to restore life,—but the vital spark had fled.

He was about 9 years of age, and was one of those interesting children who won the affection of all who knew him.

This lovely boy and young fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just time to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom.
Stouffville, July 28th 1857. M. J.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the "North American."

QUEBEC, July 27th.
The steamer North American, Captain George, arrived at this Port from Liverpool at 4.20 a.m. bringing 4 days later from Europe. The proceedings in Parliament during the last few days have presented several points of interest.

Mr. Rossbach has been defeated on the motion which he brought forward on the subject of the fish vice royalty.

In the Commons, Mr. Dillwyn gave notice that he should move that in administering the oaths, the clerks should be instructed to omit the words "on the true faith of a Christian," in all cases in which persons objected to take them as not being binding upon their conscience.

The Candidates for the City of Oxford are Thackeray and Cardwell.—Lord Merick having withdrawn in favor of the latter gentleman.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, and immediately left for Manchester.

LIVERPOOL, July 14th.
WHEAT.—Red, 8s 6d; White, 9s 6d a 10s per 70 lbs. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s a 32s; extra Ohio, 32s a 33s; Western, 30s 6d a 31s 6d per bl. Indian Corn—Mixed and Yellow, 35s 6d; White (from scarcity) 40s a 41s 6d per 49 lbs. Beef—good quality scarce, and maintains a full price. Pork—American quite neglected. Lard, very quiet, at 67s a 68s per cwt. Ashes, without change; sellers of both sorts at 4s.

Since Friday the weather has again set in warm and very favorable for maturing the crops. This, together with highly favorable reports of the crops and falling markets from all parts of Europe, has caused the trade to rule dull, with a generally declining tendency.

At Mark Lane yesterday, wheat declined 3s a 4s per quarter. Flour was 2s per barrel lower.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Indian question continues to occupy the mind of the House of Commons.

The Times fully approves of the decision of the Committee of the House of Commons respecting the Mayo elections.

The Times says it has transpired that the additional force to be despatched to India will consist of six regiments of infantry and eight companies of foot artillery, and the whole will be sent by steam.

Miss Madeline Smith, the Glasgow lady accused of poisoning her lover has been liberated after jury rendering a verdict of "Not Proven."

We have detailed intelligence, brought by the overland mail from India and China. The telegraphic report did not at all exaggerate the importance and gravity of the news. Thirty-two regiments of the Bengal army, with some companies of Artillery and Sappers and Miners have moved.—The force at Delhi was not diminished without the war after one defeat only.

They have repeatedly ventured out to give battle to the assailants. At Mardwan the 55th defeated their colors. They were assaulted by Europeans and irregulars and cut to pieces, taken and dispersed.

General Anson, Commander in chief of the British army in India, died May 27, of cholera, aged 60.

It is officially announced that the Queen of England will visit Fontainebleau for ten days, in September.

Sir Colin Campbell and staff, passed through Paris on their way to India.

The French Ministerial organ Pays, says that orders have been sent to Admiral Lyons to send several of his ships to China. The Brunssels, now at Leghorn, is to go to Calcutta.

French agents are busy in England by Austria and Prussia, and France.

Private letters from Damascus state that the French Consuls have again been meddling in religious matters in the East. The actual result of this intrigue is to benefit Russia indirectly.

The French Marshal Randon is to finish his campaign in Algeria by an attack on the Rif pirates. Cruisers were already stationed on the coast.

A boy 13 years of age, a non-commissioned officer, and two other persons, have died in prison of torture. They were charged with being concerned in Milano's attempt on the King's life.

The Queen's health is very bad. She is not likely to recover.

Mr. Justice Draper—Canada Betrayed!

We publish to-day in full the memorandum furnished by Mr. Commissioner Draper to the Colonial Secretary, shortly after his arrival in England. It contains his own, as the representative of Canada, against the Hudson's Bay Company. We think we should be borne out by every intelligent Canadian when we say that, if this is Mr. Draper's case, if this is the kind of negotiation he has been instructed by the Canadian Government to open with Mr. Labouchere, on the part of Canada, we have been betrayed far worse in this instance, than in the matter of the 50,000 acres of land.

It was hardly possible for the Judge-Commissioner to have taken lower ground than he does in this famous, or, probably as it will come to be regarded, infamous, memorandum. To sum the whole matter in a few words, it may be stated thus—Important that the Canadian boundary should be settled—not of much consequence where, but schemes of "internal communication," or "agricultural settlements," &c., are more or less affected by the question being left open. Company's rights derived

from the Crown, so are rights of Canada, the one being as good as the other. True, the Company claim a little more now than they did in the "last century"; the French certainly would not have permitted them to claim anything south of a line from Cape Perdue on the coast of Labrador, north latitude 58 1/2, south-westerly to Lake Mississinieu, thence on same course to 49° N. lat., thence to the jumping-off place. It would seem that the Company should not get any more now, and this would give Canada Rainy Lake and Rainy River, and a peace of the Lake of the Woods!

And this is what Mr. Draper has been instructed to claim on behalf of Canada! To accomplish this, he has taken from the Dyack—sent to England, with two or three assistants, and maintained there at a heavy cost to the Province! Why, the whole of Rainy Lake and Rainy River, and a large slice of the Lake of the Woods to boot, would not, if put up at auction to-morrow, fetch enough to pay Mr. Draper's bill at 33 Spring Gardens.

If our readers will look at a map, they will see that this boundary "line," which is brought so elaborately under the notice of the Colonial Secretary, and which, it is more than hinted, would be satisfactory to Canada, and, at all events, not unjust to the Company, would give them the whole of the Red River country, the whole of the Saskatchewan, and, in fact, all that they have ever seriously claimed. Not a word is said as to the monstrous injustice of perpetuating a monopoly that excludes British subjects from British territory, that interdicts trade, commerce, and settlement throughout one-half of the continent, that holds in worse than Russian serfdom ten thousand British subjects in the valley of the Red River, that chokes, and plunders, and fastens the chains of barbarism upon all the Indian tribes in that immense territory. A British subject may go into any of the territories of the United States and trade in furs or any thing else; he may go down the Red River to 40°, but the moment he crosses the line and puts his foot on British ground, and attempts to trade, he is seized, put in irons and sent to some fort in the frozen North, where he may share lodgings with poor Couits. Is this state of things to be endured for ever! Mr. Draper says the Company derived its rights from the Crown, and Canada obtained its boundary rights from the same source, thus placing the two claims upon the same legal footing. Now, Mr. Draper is a lawyer, and knows perfectly well that an old Royal Charter granted during the dark ages of the Constitution, giving a monopoly contrary to public policy, and a solemn Act of the Legislature are two very different things, and are not and cannot be regarded as of equal authority. Mr. Draper declines to enter upon the question of the validity of the Charter, and thus abandons the whole field of argument which he was expected to occupy. Even those considerations of public policy which suggest so strongly the immediate breaking up of this outrageous monopoly are not so much as hinted at. If the learned Judge had been expressly retained to defend the Hudson's Bay Company he could not have served them better than by placing before the English House of Commons just such a memorandum as will be found in our columns to-day, and calling it the case of the opposite party.—Globe.

THE DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY STOCK throughout England, France, the United States and Canada, is a marked and startling feature of the present year. The stocks of nearly all the Railroads are tending downwards. We learn from the New York Herald that the main line of the Philadelphia public works (canal and railway) recently sold for the sum of seven millions and a half. The cost of it was twenty-three millions, yet the sale of it is regarded as a good one. At this rate, reasons the Herald, the actual value of our railways and other public works would be as one to three, but the writer thinks this estimate would be too high for most of the railroads in the United States, and that very many of them would be dear at a gift, were the gift conditional upon working them. The Herald attributes this state of things mainly to the fraudulent and reckless manner in which the railways have been managed. The Boston Traveller says there has been too large a portion of the capital and labor of the country in railways, trade and manufactures, in proportion to the amount invested in agriculture. For farmers this is a fortunate state of things, and farming at the present time is the most profitable business in the country.—Banner.

A New York Correspondent of the Toronto Globe, in speaking of the Great Eastern steamship, says—"The ship, after having been refitted by the New York Board of Admiralty—lauding English enterprise, and so forth—and that special messenger sent to England to set forth the merits of New York harbor, are really too good. When steam transatlantic navigation was in its childhood (1842) the city of New York refused Mr. Cunard a dock suitable to his steamers; he had to transfer himself to more hospitable Boston. To this day he shows his signs of the illiberal treatment he then received, by starting his second line from Jersey City. In 1853, the Corporation of this city gave John Mitchell the honor of a public reception; yet, in 1857, this Corporation falls at the feet of an English company, begging not to snub the city so cruelly as to send its monster steamship to this little upstart, Portland. The contrast is funny. I hope Portland will draw the prize, and this city be left with what it deserves—the blanks."

The Hurdell Case is more hotly fought on the question of the possession of the property than on the detection of the murderer. Mrs. Cunningham presents now and singular evidence in her behalf. The New York Herald says:

"Property to the amount of from \$100,000 to \$150,000, is dependent on the issue of this suit. If Mrs. Cunningham establishes her marriage, she becomes entitled to a third of it, and, as rumor says, she is in the position in which ladies like to be who love their lords, and can square up debts satisfactorily, she will get the whole. As is usual where money is concerned, the eager successions is much greater than that displayed in the effort to vindicate the justice of the country. An immense number of witnesses will be examined both on behalf of the blood relations, and of Mrs. Cunningham, whom the delicate scruples of the district Attorney did not allow to be produced on the murder trial."

The grasshoppers in Minnesota continue their ravages, and are sweeping away every inch of vegetation. The St. Paul Times says: "We speak advisedly, when we say that not one-half enough of Corn and the cereal grains will be raised north of latitude 45 to feed the resident population. If the suppression of this unwelcome fact would cause the corn and wheat to grow, and the grasshoppers to emigrate, we would not, per this paragraph, but we deem it best that the truth, as it is, should be known."

A gang of thieves took forcible possession of a 2nd Avenue railroad car in New York on the 10th inst., and robbed the conductor.

Near 10,000 pounds of wool were purchased in Cadiz, Ohio, during the past week, at prices ranging from 45 a 55 cents per pound.

The Chicago Press states that a few days ago, one of the most stagnant points on the river, the thermometer in that city stood 104 degrees in the shade.

In various counties of England, Protective Societies have been formed, of persons who pledged themselves not to purchase a terrible quantity of sugar, which has declined 4d per lb.

Intelligence has reached Washington from Kansas to the effect that the insurgents at Lawrence have yielded. Governor Walker's prompt action in concentrating a strong force of United States troops in the vicinity of Lawrence, had the desired effect.

The London Post is disposed to believe that the stretching of the submarine cable, which it puts at two feet to the mile, will prevent the success of the enterprise, as it must either be broken, or become attenuated in spots.

WHEAT.—The Jackson (Tenn.) Whig, says: "Our farmers are all bragging on their crops of wheat in this section. We are sure that such a uniform abundant yield of wheat has never been known as has been by the farmers of West Tennessee this year."

Mr. Mackenzie proposed in Assembly last session that the Indian Department be transferred to the Province, and was voted down. It is to be done, however, if we rightly understand Mr. Labouchere's recent speech, in reply to Lord Grey, House of Commons.—Message.

The Brockville Recorder says, we understand that the sum of £1,000 has been subscribed in Brockville for the endowment of a Bishop for the diocese of Kingston. Rumor states that the Rev. Dr. Lewis, of that town stands a fair chance of election.

The British Parliament, in a recent act, has provided that the loss of more than £20 in one day by gaming, or than £200 in the year preceding insolvency, shall bar a bankrupt's title to obtain his certificate. The offence brings the culprit within the scope of the penal clauses, and is punished as a fraud.

The New York Herald has news from Texas. Galveston advises of the 14th had been received, and give favorable reports of the crops in Eastern and Middle Texas. Notwithstanding the drought, three fourths of a full cotton crop was expected. On the lower Brazos the sugar cane was suffering, but may be rescued by rain.

The New York Tribune of Saturday has advice from Utah to the 2nd of July, at which time the territory was peaceable and prosperous. Emigrant trains were progressing favorably, the Indians being friendly, and grass abundant. Grave charges of swindling the Government were made against Surveyor-General Burr.

The Kingston Whig says that the barn of Mr. Snider, near Odessa, (Mill Creek), was struck by lightning on Wednesday night, the 15th instant, and entirely consumed. Mr. Snider's loss is considerable, as all his wagons, harness, agricultural implements, &c., were also burned, being in the barn at the time it was struck.

The Streetsville Review states that on Saturday last, the eldest son of Capt. J. B. Harris, near Springfield, was gored to death by a bull belonging to his father.—The body of the deceased suffered great mutilation from the infuriated animal, which was immediately shot after the discovery of the terrible casualty.

Judge Draper, a mean adventurer, who has got on, as others do in Canada, by deceiving and betraying all parties who trusted in him, was sent to England as a Canadian envoy, but in reality to give a pretended Canadian sanction to whatever the Colonial Office might do about Hudson's Bay territories. His conduct in London shows that he keeps up his old character.—Message.

Albany was half drowned on Saturday by an extraordinary deluge of rain. The torrent tore up the paving stones and carried away boxes and barrels, whirling them toward the Hudson like so many straws. The storm lasted three quarters of an hour, entirely suspending business and travel. The stores and cellars were flooded, and an immense amount of damage has been done.—Colonist.

The New York Times states from the authority of private letters from Mexico, dated the 3rd instant, that a Spanish invasion of that Republic was fully expected by the Government. The defensive preparations now going on in Mexico are said to be of a formidable nature, and Spain if she prosecutes the war, will meet with a very stubborn resistance, if not with actual defeat.

The Quebec Inquest has terminated, and a verdict of "Manslaughter has been returned against the owners and officers of the Montreal, comprising John Wilson, the younger, the owner of the Montreal; John Charles Rudolph, the Captain; Jean Baptiste Dorval, the Pilot, and Louis Robarge, the Mate of that vessel. The jury censured in the strongest terms, John Wilson, senior, controlling agent of the steamer, for refusing to allow his boats to be inspected. The jury recommended a strict enforcement of all laws in relation to steamboats.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Twenty children in Buckeye, a densely populated German neighborhood, were poisoned last evening by eating lozenges which had been scattered along the street by a man and two boys whose names are unknown. Two of the children are dead, and many of the others not expected to live; the man was seen to offer lozenges to persons in the street, they having a suspicion that all was not right, refused to take them. The lozenges on examination proved to contain equal parts of arsenic, sugar, and flour. The cause of perpetrating this horrible outrage is not known up to the present time. The whole-sale murderers have not been arrested.

The Niagara Mail, of the 15th, says:—"We learn that the wheat midge has again made its appearance in this quarter. As far as we can ascertain, the farms on the east side of the township, especially along the River road, those which suffered most last year, seem to be most infested with it this year. As yet few traces of it have been seen along the Lake road. On the whole, although there is abundant evidence of the presence of the insect, we incline to think they are not so numerous as last year, but it is too early yet to form any definite idea of the extent of crop infested with them, as the grub is not yet developed enough generally to be detected, and may frequently be confounded with the blossom of the wheat. The weather is unpropitious, and the hay crop will be heavy. Indeed, fields, gardens, and orchards are alike, all teeming with abundance. Wheat, too, will be a splendid crop, if it is not injured too much by the midge."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 18th July.

On and after the 1st of August next, newspapers printed in Canada, and mailed at the office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals ditto when devoted to Religious and General Education, to Agriculture, or Temperance or to any branch of Science will pass free.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals, will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one half-penny, on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one half-penny, if not over three oz and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps value one half-penny will be sold with a discount of 5 per cent. upon purchases of twenty stamps.

A MAINE LAW.—Mr. Bradford, a Republican Senator from Portland, has introduced to the Senate, at Albany, a stringent bill for prohibiting the sale of liquors, and beer. It provides that any person who sells, and is convicted, shall be fined \$50 or 30 days. No licenses of any sort are to be granted. Premiums, are offered to informers, and the law is strongly hedged about with provisions for its enforcement.

We hear that the Germans of the city are signing a petition, which decrees that the passage of such a law "will injure our Republic and pay."—The law will not pass until after the coming spring elections, as the Republicans want the votes of those in the liquor trade once more.—Ez.

The Colonist says that Dr. Wood, who was arrested and committed for trial on a charge of having poisoned and robbed Cornell, is reported to have recently fled from the Village of Wellington, County of Prince Edward, where he resided. It is said that information had at last been obtained by the authorities at Detroit sufficient to lead to his conviction, and that it was their intention to make a demand on our Government for his extradition. Wood had an agent on the spot watching the course of events, who communicated the intelligence of these movements to him, and on receipt of it, he instantly decamped.

The number of States in the Southern States is estimated by the New Orleans Delta, at over three and a half millions, and their aggregate value at present prices, at fully sixteen hundred millions of dollars. The cotton plantations in the South it estimates about eighty thousand, and the aggregate value of their annual product at the present prices of cotton, is fully one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. There are over fifteen thousand tobacco plantations, and their annual products may be valued at fourteen millions of dollars. There are two thousand six hundred sugar plantations, the products of which average annually more than twelve millions. There are five hundred and fifty-one rice plantations, which yield an annual revenue of four millions of dollars.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Our City contemporary refuses to inform the public what Sir Allan had to do with the Hudson's Bay Company's fifty thousand acre job. Is it not a fact, that the honorable baronet took a more active part in furthering the schemes of that Company than any other member of the Colonial Government, of which he was head? Let the truth be told—there is no use disguising it. Will the member for Hamilton himself condescend to give an explanation of the manner in which this mysterious "order" granting 50,000 acres of land to the fur traders, was smuggled through the Executive Council, of which he was president? Yesterday's Spectator says: "We shall doubtless soon get at the bottom of the whole transaction." Oh, dear! what apparent anxiety to probe the job! Why not go to Dundas, or to Mrs. Ellah's and get the facts at once, but that will not do.—The baronet must be shielded.—Banner.

Dir.
At his residence Yonge Street, on the 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock, the funeral of Mrs. Wm. I. Phillips, late of King Township, aged about 65 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At the residence of his Uncle Major Eaton, on the 25th inst., Mr. Charles Phillips, son of Vice-Chancellor Eaton, aged about 18 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

New Advertisements.

County Grammar School, NEWMARKET.
HEAD MASTER, - S. A. MARLING, M. A.
BUSINESS will be resumed on Monday, the 10th August, when a punctual attendance is particularly required.

Persons entering must be qualified according to the standard prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for U. C.

Newmarket, July 30, 1857. (12-26)

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill), Newmarket.
Information Wanted,
OF FRANCIS DUFFY, who resided about 23 years ago in the Township of Tecumseh, C. W. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, BERNARD DUFFY, care of Dr. Kidwell, corner of Sixth and Shipping Streets, Philadelphia.

July 29, 1857. 34-26
Information Wanted,
OF Isaac or James Underhill by his friends in the United States, or
WILLIAM ROE,
Newmarket, July 30, 1857. 5-26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has administered to the Estate of her late husband ESTHER PEARSON. All debts due to the Estate must be settled on or before the first day of January, 1858; and all just and lawful claims are requested to be presented for liquidation on or before the same date.

—ALSO—
All persons are hereby notified that upon the South part of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Con., and West Half of Lot No. 17 in the 10th Con. of the 5th Con. of East Gwillimbury,—if found so doing they will be prosecuted according to law.
CHARLOTTE PEGG,
July 29, 1857. 4-26 Administratrix.

Valuable Cabinet Establishment FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of a Two Story Dwelling House, Cabinet Shop 19 by 40, with Horse power Turning Lathe and other Machinery, situated in the flourishing VILLAGE OF UNBRIDGE.

The subscriber having gained a large share of public patronage, offers it as a desirable opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the manufacture or sale of Furniture, as there is no other shop doing much business in the place.

—ALSO—
50 Acres of valuable Land; 5 Acres, of which are shopped—being the East 1/2 of the 5th Con. of the 5th Con. of Unbridge, one mile from the village.

SAMUEL HALL,
Unbridge, July 29, 1857. 1-26

NOTICE!

THE undersigned having been Appointed Assignee in the Estate of Goods and Chattels of Mr. Thomas Atkinson of Aurora, Notice is hereby given that all claims must be presented on or before the 4th day of November next, otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the dividend. And all parties indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their respective accounts on or before the 21st of August next, otherwise they will be placed in Court for collection.

SAMUEL MACIELL, Assignee.
SETH ASHTON,
Aurora, July 23, 1857. 12-25

FARMERS!

YOU will find the celebrated THOMSON'S GRAIN CRADLES, for Sale at
BOGART'S Store,
Corner of Main and Timothy St.,
Newmarket, July 16, 1857. 4-21

A CARD.

MR. H. M. BRANLIE
REGrets respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he will be absent from town for a few days; on his return, he will be glad to see all his friends, and to be prepared to take any business or private engagements, as usual, in the discharge of his duties.

Newmarket, July 29, 1857. 12-23

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Losses of Spirit, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases, occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

J. MOSES,
Newmarket, N. Y.

Northrop & Moses, Newcastle, C. W.
General Agents for the Canadian,
N. B.—\$1.00 enclosed to the General Agents, New Castle, C. W., insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by
JOHN BENTLEY, Newmarket
C. B. & Co., Sharon,
Wm. Moore, Brownsville,
H. B. Eddy, Lloydham.

New Goods. Cheap Goods.

SHARON CHEAP STORE!

J. W. EDMOND
REGrets respectfully to intimate to the customers of the public generally, that his stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
Hats and Shoes,
Groceries, Liquors,
Fruit, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Glass, Putty, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Putty, &c., is now complete, and he is prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT.
Allowed on all cash purchases exceeding one dollar.
Sharon, June 29, 1857. 12-21

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a Small Day Mare, with White Head Feet, some white on the forehead, small hump or rupture on right side, colored like a good quality, and of brown willow, on the 22nd of last June, was by person returning her to me, will be well remunerated.

DAVID F. FOUNTAIN,
Brownsville, Lloydham Office.
July 2nd, 1857. 34-22

CAUTION!

THE public are hereby notified against having the above animal for the purpose of detection, they will be prosecuted according to law.

D. F. FOUNTAIN,
Brownsville, July 16, 1857. 34-21

WANTED,

1,000 LBS. OF GOOD BUTTER.
1,000 Dozen Fresh Eggs,
FOR which the subscriber will give in exchange Tea, Coffee, Dry Goods, or any article containing the value of good quality, and at a reasonable price, as may be offered in Canada.

JOHN BENTLEY,
Main St., Newmarket, June 25, 1857. 12-21

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